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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The National Journal Of Commercial Horticulture



Circulating Throughout the United States, Canada and Abroad, Featuring Commercial Horticulture in all its Phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard, Landscape Planting, Distribution. Published Semi-Monthly by American Fruits Publishing Company, Inc.



Vol. XXVI

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 15, 1917

No. 10

IN THIS ISSUE

FALL NURSERY TRADE REPORTS FULL OF PROMISE
ACTIVE CAREER OF A NOTED HORTICULTURIST
AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S CONVENTION
NEW SHRUB INTRODUCTIONS FROM FOREIGN LANDS
THE MEANING OF THE NEW CANADIAN HORTICULTURE
HEAVY LOSS ON PEACHES IN WESTERN NEW YORK BELT
APPLE CROP WILL SUPPLY SHORTAGE OF SOFT FRUITS
INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PROPAGATION OF NUT TREES
AUSTRALIA MAKES A BID FOR AMERICAN APPLES
A CALIFORNIA PROPAGATOR PRODUCES A NEW DATE
HOOVER'S SPECIAL MESSAGE TO THE FRUIT GROWER
CURRENT CULTURAL TOPICS FOR THE NURSERYMAN
NURSERY CATALOGUES SHOW NUT TREES IN DEMAND
REMARKABLE APPLE-GROWING COUNTY IN ILLINOIS
ENGLAND HAS FOUND THE APPLE A WAR NECESSITY
THE YOUNGEST LIBERTY BOND HOLDER IN THE TRADE
HIGH PRAISE FOR A NOVELTY AMONG ORNAMENTALS
PROGRESS OF THE NURSERYMEN'S PUBLICITY FUND
MORE CONTRIBUTIONS TO PRESIDENT STARK TESTIMONIAL
CO-OPERATION IS NOW NEEDED MUCH MORE THAN EVER

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THE AMERICAN NURSERYMAN--November 15, 1917

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ADVERTISING—Advertising forms close on the 12th and 27th of each month. If proofs are wanted, copy should be on hand one week earlier. Advertising rate is \$1.40 per column-width inch.

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"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" will not accept advertisements that do not represent reliable concerns.

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RALPH T. OLCOTT
Editor and Manager

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

39 State Street,
Rochester, N. Y.

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Planting Field and Nursery. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

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INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS—"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" is not the official journal of any organization. It therefore makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammelled in its absolutely independent position and is the only Nursery Trade publication which is not owned by nurserymen.

This Magazine has no connection whatever with a particular enterprise. Absolutely unbiased and independent in all its dealings.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and International in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every news corner of the Continent.

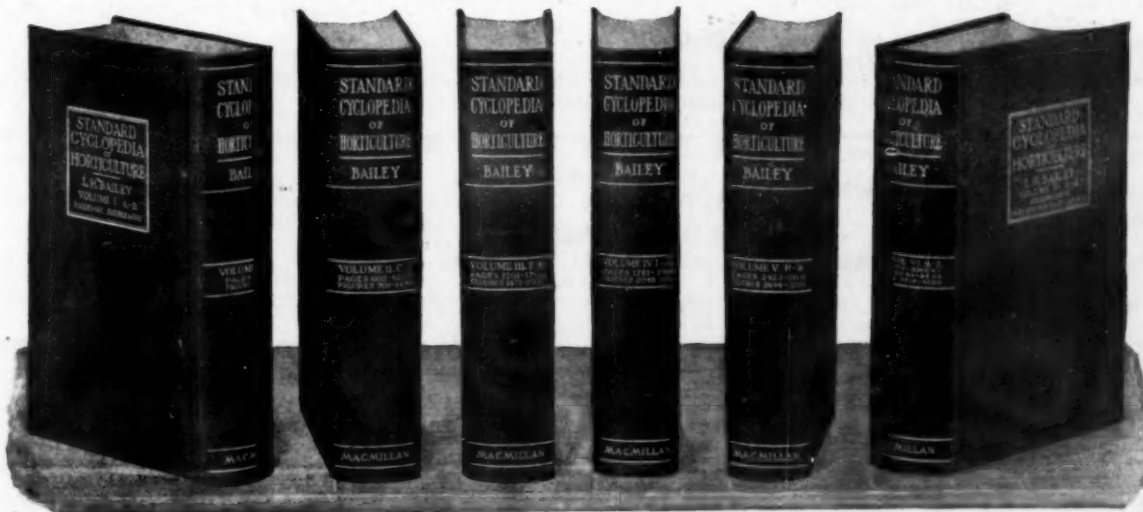
It represents the results of American industry in one of the greatest callings—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

Classified Business Announcements In this Issue

American Nut Journal	Devoted to Nut Culture.....	163	Ilgenfritz, Sons Co., I. E. ...	General Nursery Stock.....	152
Audubon Nurseries	Ornamental Nursery Stock.....	164	Jackson & Perkins Co.....	Ornamental Stock.....	150
Bailey's Cyclopaedia	Standard Work	151, 158	Lake, A. H. & N. M.....	Ornamental Stock Seeds	163
Bauer, J. A.....	Strawberry Plants	161	Landscape Architecture.....	By Samuel Parsons.....	164
Bernardin, E. P.....	General Nursery Stock.....	161	Lindley Nursery Co., J. Van. N. C.	Peach Seed	163
Berckmans Co., P. J.....	Ornamental Nursery Stock.....	164	Maryland Nut Nurseries.....	Hardy Nut Trees	161
Bridgman Nursery Co.....	Berry Plants	161	Nursery Trade Directory ...	Reference Book	164
Crayton & Sons, F. M.....	Tree and Shrub Seeds.....	163	Nat. Florists' Board of Trade.	Collection Accounts.....	152
Chase Company, Benjamin.....	Nursery Labels	159	Norman, T. R.....	Clematis and Shrubs	163
Cole, W. B.....	Ornamental Nursery Stock.....	164	Onarga Nursery Company.....	Lining Out Stock	163
Conard & Jones Company.....	How to Grow Roses.....	158, 164	Portland Wholesale Nur. Co.	General Nursery Stock.....	163
Dintelmann, L. F.....	General Nursery Stock.....	163	Retail Business Chance	In the West	161
Felix & Dykhuis	Holland Nursery Stock.....	159	Rolker & Sons, August.....	European Nursery Stock.....	163
Garden Hand Book.....	Popular Manual	161	Ross-Gould Company.....	Mailing Lists	164
Henry, D. H.....	General Nursery Stock.....	161	Simpson & Sons, H. M.....	Cherry Trees	163
Hobbs & Sons, C. M.....	General Nursery Stock.....	150	Skinner & Company	General Nursery Stock	163
Hood & Company, W. T.....	General Nursery Stock.....	152	Smith Company, W. & T.....	General Nursery Stock.....	150
Horticultural Advertiser.....	British Trade Periodicals.....	152	Stark Bros. N. & O. Co.....	General Nursery Stock.....	150
Howard Rose Co.....	Own Root Field Grown Roses.....	163	Wild Bros. Nursery Co.....	Peonies, Mallow Marvels.....	164
			MONTHLY GUIDE	Classified Advertisements	152

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BY
Dr. L. H. Bailey



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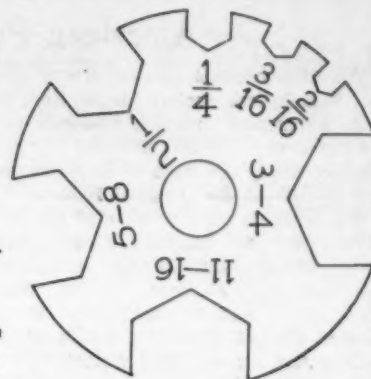
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ROCHESTER, N. Y. NOVEMBER 15, 1917



Comment On Current Topics

Well! Well! How About This

In the November 10th the issue of the Rural New Yorker we find the following plain statement of fact by a prominent horticulturist, Dr. William C. Deming, Georgetown, Conn., widely known by reason of his experience in nut culture, Secretary of the Northern Nut Growers' Association and member of various horticultural and nature study associations:

A Story of Misfit Trees

From my own experience I wish to point out to the inexperienced in horticulture one very common cause for serious disappointment. Ten years ago I set out a home orchard of 25 apple trees, planned to be not more than two of any one variety. When they came to bearing, 12 of them turned out to be Nero, an apple I had never heard of before and of very inferior quality. The rest of the lot contained some I had ordered and some not ordered.

In 1910 I decided to set a small commercial apple and peach orchard, and, that I might avoid serious mistakes, I employed a noted horticultural expert to inspect my farm and advise me, for which I paid him \$50. I bought the trees he advised from the nurseryman he recommended. On this nurseryman's price list is the statement: "Stock guaranteed true to name. If you order a Baldwin tree you get a Baldwin tree, and don't find four years from planting that you have something else." He wrote me, "We want to be in shape to give every planter the pedigree of every variety of fruit he buys of us, so that if desired he can personally inspect the parent trees and see and taste the kind of fruit they produce." . . . I will personally make these selections," referring to my order.

I now present this list as ordered and as the trees came labelled, with the results since the trees came into bearing, in most instances verified by the Pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Ordered, 20 Duchess. Result, 14 Duchess, 3 Fameuse.

Ordered 10 Gravenstein. Result, 0 Gravenstein, 1 Wealthy, 8 Reinette Grise.

Ordered, 10 Spy. Result, 0 Spy (so far), 1 Ben Davis.

Ordered, 10 Rhode Island. Result, 9 Rhode Island.

Ordered, 10 McIntosh. Result, 10 McIntosh.

Ordered, 20 Wealthy. Result, 12 Wealthy, 8 Rambo.

Ordered, 20 Wagener. Result, 14 Wage-

ner, 2 Gideon, 1 Baldwin, 1 Ontario, 1 Fameuse, 1 unknown.

Ordered, 2 Knickerbocker. Result, 0 Knickerbocker, 1 McIntosh.

Ordered, 4 Cox Orange. Result, 0 Cox Orange, 4 Ben Davis.

Ordered, 2 Twenty Ounce. Result, 0 Twenty Ounce, 1 McIntosh.

Ordered, 4 Sutton. Result, 0 Sutton, 4 Yellow Transparent.

Ordered, 1 Fall Strawberry. Result, 0 Fall Strawberry, 1 Alexander.

Sixty-six trees true to name out of 97 living! Some have died, and a few, possibly Spys, have not yet borne. The misfit trees are undesirable and must be top-worked. In addition, Duchess has so far proved very undesirable here, and Wagener is a little in doubt. I wish they were all Rhode Island, McIntosh and Wealthy.

My peaches I ordered from one of the best-known growers in America, and, for reasons unnecessary to explain, the selection of part of the varieties was left to him. He sent me 15 Red Bird and 40 Krummel's October, varieties that are absolutely worthless.

From my agricultural expert and the two nurserymen I have had letters of sympathy in my affliction, and more or less lengthy explanations as to how such mistakes may arise. But there is no adequate redress for me, nor can I tell others how to avoid these discouraging mistakes. Who can tell us how to make sure of our varieties?

Connecticut.

W. C. DEMING.

Of what use is it to talk of a national publicity campaign to develop interest in the planting of nursery stock when a member of the nursery trade can publish a "guaranty" such as is quoted in this statement, write such an assurance to the purchaser as this nurseryman wrote and then deliver the stock shown by maturity results—and get away with it?

What does the American Association of Nurserymen think of this showing of an all too common practice in the nursery-trade? What do the members of the Association want the officers of the Association to do in a case of this kind? What is the Vigilance Committee for?

Is a member of the Association to be permitted to drag in the dust the Nurserymen's Guaranty and remain in good standing in the organization?

Of what force is the new Article IX of

the Constitution of the American Association of Nurserymen if it is not invoked in a case of this kind, if it should be found that the nurseryman referred to by Dr. Deming is a member of the Association? And what steps will be taken by the national body to learn whether he is a member and whether "established ethical relations" have been violated?

In case the nurseryman referred to is not a member of the national organization, what is to be the attitude of that body with regard to a transaction in the nursery business in the United States—a business of which the A. A. N. is the leading trade organization?

California Nurserymen

At the seventh annual meeting of the California Association of Nurserymen, in San Jose, Cal., October 10, the program as presented in the American Nurseryman was followed closely.

President Leonard Coates opened the meeting and in his address sounded the keynote of a better co-operative spirit and the understanding between members and the building up of the association by increased membership. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the organization to be in good condition.

Officers were elected as follows: Max J. Crow, Gilroy, president; J. E. Bergholdt, Newcastle; Chas. Howard, Hemet; Henry Ruehl, San Jose; T. E. Mabee, Fresno; Geo. F. Otto, San Diego, vice-presidents; Henry W. Kruckeberg, Los Angeles, secretary-treasurer. A ladies' auxiliary was formed with the following officers: Mrs. John Vallance, Oakland, president; Mrs. Henry Ruehl, San Jose, vice-president; Mrs. C. E. Jackson, Cupertino, treasurer; Mrs. E. H. Elger, San Jose, secretary.

The matter of increasing dues came before the association but it was decided that they remain as before at \$5 per year. A committee appointed to solicit sustaining members at \$25 secured 12. The next meeting place was left in the hands of the executive committee, to be announced later.

New York state's greatest crop of peaches was shipped from the "peach belt" along Lake Ontario from Wayne to Niagara counties in the season just closed, according to a statement issued by the agricultural department of the New York Central railroad. The total production of perfect fruit was estimated at 119,250,000 pounds. The crop required 6,625 cars to move it.

American Pomological Society

The 35th biennial session of the American Pomological Society closed Nov. 2nd., with a business meeting, followed by an old-fashioned "New England supper," planned along the lines of food conservation, to 200, at Horticultural Hall.

The business session included the report of the National Congress of Horticulture by Frederick Craneheld and the reports of the various committees. "The Federal Farm Loan Act as Applied to Orchard Lands" was discussed by James B. Morman of the Treasury Department at Washington. H. C. Hetzel of the United States Bureau of Markets gave an address on "National Apple Grading and Packing Legislation."

The society voted to establish a new class membership, to be composed of state, provincial and district members, the state organizations to be empowered to nominate vice presidents and send delegates to the annual conventions.

The following officers were elected: Dr. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y., president; Prof. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, vice president; E. R. Lake, Washington, secretary; L. R. Taft, East Lansing, Mich., treasurer; Prof. W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C., Dr. S. W. Fletcher, State College of Pennsylvania, Prof. F. C. Sears, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Frederic Craneheld, Madison, Wis., Horace Roberts, New Jersey, executive committee.

E. R. Lake was toastmaster at the dinner. Among those who responded to toasts were J. M. Patterson of Putney, Ga., who spoke on "Pecan Culture as an Industry," and Dr. D. Reddick of Ithaca, N. Y., on "Orchard Care." W. T. Macoun read an original poem, "The Pirate."

Following is the program:

Address of Welcome by the Massachusetts Societies, with responses by Vice-President W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, Canada and state vice-presidents.

President's Address, W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.

A Symposium of New England Pomology, Prof. F. C. Sears, Amherst, Mass.

Commercial Apple Growing in Ohio, W. T. Cox, Proctorville, Ohio.

The Fertilization of Apple Orchards, Dr. J. P. Stewart, State College, Pa.

Progress of Apple Breeding in Canada, W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, Canada.

Observations on Self-Sterility of Apples, Professor C. S. Crandall, Urbana, Ill.

The Small Orchard; How to Make It Profitable, Paul C. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.

The Edible Pine Nuts, Dr. R. T. Morris, New York City, N. Y.

Commercial Apple Growing in Massachusetts, (Illustrated), E. C. Miller, Haydenville, Mass.

One Hundred Years of American Strawberry Growing, Dr. S. W. Fletcher, State College, Pa.

Strawberry Culture Today, (Illustrated), U. S. Government Film.

Commercial Cherry Culture, Professor L. R. Taft, East Lansing, Mich.

The Cherry in Wisconsin, Frederic Craneheld, Madison, Wis.

The Cherry in New York, N. Y.

The Muscadine Grape; Its Culture and Uses, Charles Dearing, Washington, D. C.

European Grapes in the Eastern United States, Dr. U. P. Hedrick, Geneva, N. Y.

Fruits of the Far South, Eltweed Pomeroy, Donna, Texas.

Pomological Progress in New Brunswick, A. G. Turney, Fredericton, N. B.

Pomological Progress on the Chesapeake Peninsula, Wesley Webb, Dover, Delaware. Climatic Factors in Fruit Production, Dr. J. K. Shaw, Amherst, Mass.

The Effects of Pruning on Fruit Production, Ray H. Roberts, Madison, Wis.

The Home Manufacture of Fruit By-Products, Professor W. W. Chenowith, Amherst, Mass.

Dinner—A Pomological Affair. (Detail Announcement at the opening session.)

Home Fruits as Educators of Public Taste, M. G. Kains, Port Washington, N. Y.

Commercial Peach Production in New Jersey, (Illustrated), Professor M. B. Blake, New Brunswick, N. J.

Commercial Pecan Culture; A New Industry, J. M. Patterson, Putney, Ga.

The Status of Dusting in Orchard Protection, (Illustrated), Dr. Donald Reddick, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Control of Citrus Canker, W. J. Krome, Florida.

The Summer Spraying and Dusting of Peaches, Professor A. J. Farley, New Brunswick, N. J.

Are Fall or Everbearing Strawberries a Success? L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Everbearing Strawberries in the South, W. F. Allen, Salisbury, Md.

The Commercial Production of the Blueberry, Professor J. H. Gourley, Durham, N. H.

The Drying and Evaporating of Fruits, Professor J. S. Caldwell, Ithaca, N. Y.

Peach Buds in Relation to Hardiness, Professor W. H. Chandler, Ithaca, N. Y.

In Indiana Nurseries

W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind.—Fall trade started out fairly early in the season, but has been slower of late; it seems to be picking up the past week. Labor shortage is very marked, only about one-third the usual force at greatly advanced prices.

All lines of stock are in shorter supply and even with less demand think there will not be enough to supply the demand. Prices must be held up to cover increased cost. Freight movements slow. Cars hard to secure except refrigerators. Government has taken most of box cars the past two weeks here.

Ground in fine condition for handling stock and expect to get all stock in cellar as orders should be shipped to allow plenty of time. It is up to nurserymen to order in advance what they are likely to want.

National Congress of Horticulture—This organization is to meet each year in February in Washington. The object of the congress is to get suitable and proper legislation pertaining to all branches of horticulture.

These officers were elected this month at the Boston meeting. Horace Roberts, New Jersey, president; Frederick Craneheld, Madison, Wis., vice-president; Howard W. Selby, Springfield, Mass., secretary-treasurer.

COMING EVENTS

Minnesota Horticultural Society—Minneapolis, Dec. 4-7.

Wisconsin Horticultural Society—Madison, Dec. 11-13.

Indiana Horticultural Society—Washington, Md., Nov. 21-27.

Michigan Horticultural Society—Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 4-6.

Virginia Horticultural Society—Harrisburg, Va., Dec. 4-6.

New Jersey Horticultural Society—Newark, N. J., Dec. 10-11.

A Noted Horticulturist

J. H. Hale, whose death was chronicled in the last issue of the *American Nurseryman*, ranks in the long list of noted horticulturists who have passed on, which includes Barry, Berckmans, Carman, Craig, Douglas, Downing, Earle, Fuller, Green, Henderson, Munson, Prince, Rogan, Thomas, Tucker, Vick, Wilder and Wellhouse. In his particular line he is classed closely with the late Parker Earle. Commenting upon the close of this notable career, the New York Sun says:

He applied to peach culture the same principles a successful merchant applies to his business and he reaped a rich reward. The least important part of which was a rising prosperity and a restored homestead, the community in which he lived profited; his state profited, and it is not too much to say that he contributed to the happiness and comfort of all of us.

Mr. Hale put pomology into partnership with the modern business methods. He saw early the possibilities of peach-growing in Georgia; he recognized the advantage possessed, in dealing with transportation companies, by a producer shipping fruit in large quantities; he made his Georgia enterprise a corporation, the more easily to manage it, and he brought it to a stage of development in which it owned 350,000 bearing trees, every one of them of selected varieties and every one compelled to show a profit or to suffer ignominious expulsion from the society of its revenue producing neighbors.

But peaches did not absorb all of Mr. Hales energy. He was the largest grower of apples east of Illinois and north of Virginia; and his personal fortunes did not occupy so much of his time that he had none left for public service. He lectured and wrote on horticultural subjects, distributing freely the knowledge his hard toil had won for him; he urged neighbors and strangers to avail themselves of his experience and achieve for themselves success in his own calling; he found time to be master of the Connecticut State grange, a trustee of the Connecticut Agricultural College, a member of the Connecticut General Assembly and a Public Utilities commissioner in his home state. He was not less active in encouraging scientific methods in general farming than in his own specialty, and to his other engagements he added for many years the agricultural editorship of the Hartford "Courant."

No man can tabulate the good a citizen like Mr. Hale does his country. By example and by precept he encouraged farmers to improve their own lot, at the same time bettering that of all their fellows. He taught the usefulness of co-operation, of conservation, for applied foresight. How many fat farms and fine orchards owe their very being to what he did and the freedom with which he put his wisdom at the disposal of others? How many teachers of husbandry, scattered throughout the land, owe to him their inspiration? How many splendid fruit tree plantations have blossomed and borne under the beneficent influence of his enlightened activities? How many honorary successful men, in all callings have been heartened by the story of his life?

Mr. Hale was not less of a poet than kindly, futile Johnny Appleseed; but he was, in addition, the embodiment of twentieth century practicalness; a practicalness that is often accused of base utilitarianism, but which in its full development brings to fruition the visions of dreamers.

Imports of nursery stock to this country for the eight months ended in August 1917 amounted in value to \$853,752 as compared for a like period in 1916 to \$1,301,949 and in 1915, \$1,185,577. August 1917 imports \$304,631 as against \$173,085 in August 1916.

W. J. Green has purchased 77 acres of land near Sugar Grove, Fairfield County, Ohio, on which he expects to begin the planting of an extensive apple orchard.

What Ornamental Nursery Stock is Doing

New Shrub Introductions

In his address before the Buffalo Florists' Club October 2nd, John Dunbar, assistant superintendent of the Rochester parks, said: New plants are introduced in two ways, by hybridization and through the efforts of plant hunters. By far the most important of the plant hunters of the last 25 years, during which time practically all of the systematic effort has been put forth, is E. H. Wilson. He has three times traversed the wilderness of Western China in search of new hardy shrub material, and has brought back an undreamt wealth of new species. His first expedition was on behalf of Messrs. Veitch of England and the last two were financed by the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. Before him, Dr. A. Henry, an official of the British Government, had made explorations into Western China and had described much new material; but had brought back only dried specimens. It was seeing these samples of the floral wealth of these untrodden lands that inspired the horticultural firms to send out collectors.

The Rochester Parks have operated in connection with the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, and from that institution have secured a large number of hardy trees and shrubs. Dr. Sargent, the able director of the Arnold Arboretum, has, during the last seven years, given much of Mr. Wilson's collections to the Rochester parks to be tried out under their conditions. There are now growing in the parks of Rochester about four thousand species and varieties of trees and shrubs. A large, three-volume work has been published containing descriptions of Mr. Wilson's collections. In total, the introductions amounted to 2760 varieties, 640 species, 249 genera and 100 families. Wilson found in Western China some 30 or 40 new Viburnums. Three are of special interest to the landscape man.

There are two splendid Bush Honey-suckles, one of which has large, pure white flowers produced very late, and bears exceptionally handsome fruit. One *Euonymus* (*E. sanguinea*) is a valuable form of the Spindle tree.

Mr. Wilson found many new Barberries of considerable interest to the horticulturist. When it is recalled that *Berberis Thunbergii*, which has done so much for the American nurseryman and of which so many thousands are sold annually, was introduced but 25 years ago, one can scarcely look upon additional forms with indifference. The widespread popularity of *Berberis Thunbergii* is one of the things for which the American horticulturist has to thank the Arnold Arboretum; for it was from this institution that this valuable plant was introduced.

The rarest "find" of Mr. Wilson was the wonderful Dove-tree (*Davidia involucrata*), for which he searched many months of weary travel in Western China. This has not yet bloomed in North America. The long, showy bracts make the whole tree a pyramid of gleaming white, which is so striking that it is said to be visible a mile away when seen against a dark background.

The most brilliant chrysanthemum produced this year by the bureau of plant industry of the Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C., has been named "The General Pershing." Another bloom of which the department officials are equally proud is the "General Joffre."

Phenomenal Walnut Growth

Editor *American Nurseryman*:

The enclosed photograph was taken on the writer's farm at Providence, Utah, on the fifth day of September, 1917, and shows the growth made by an English walnut tree during the present season.

The walnut is of the Franquette type and was planted as a grafted tree in the spring of 1915. It made only a normal growth that year, but in 1916 its development was rapid and vigorous. Unfortunately the tree was killed during the unprecedented weather of last winter and it was the middle of May, this year, before its first shoot appeared above ground.

Since then, up to the fifth of September, it had grown 11 feet 3 inches in height and



Persian Walnut Photographed Sept. 5, 1917 on the Farm of Joseph A. Smith, Providence, Utah.

its stem, at five feet from the ground, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. Its leaves are phenomenally large, the one shown in the photograph—held by the young lady—being $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

The tree is straight, symmetrical and handsome, and of a well known variety of the Franquette. It has been cut back to a height of about 5 feet, to insure hardening for the winter.

Frost registered from 18 to 23 degrees below zero in the immediate neighborhood during January and February, but it is not certain that this temperature killed the original tree, as persimmons, pecans and other walnuts came through the winter uninjured.

JOSEPH A. SMITH.

Providence, Utah.

Sept. 15, 1917.

The Gurney Seed and Nursery Co., Yankton, S. D., reports that owing to the European war and hot winds in California the garden seed crop this year is very short and prices the coming year will be from two to several hundred per cent higher than those of this season.

High Praise for a Novelty

Nurserymen are especially interested in plant introductions. Here is what Antoine Wintzer, one of the best known propagators in the country and recently referred to as the "Dean of America's Propagators," says:

The Conard Jones Co.,
West Grove, Pa., U. S. A.
October 31, 1917.

The Elm City Nursery Co.,
WOODMONT NURSERIES, INC.,
New Haven, Conn.

I received your very kind letter of Oct. 16th today, and am glad that you remember the short visit I enjoyed while at your place last August. It was a red letter day for me, to converse with friends engaged in the same cause, trying to make this beautiful world more beautiful by the earnest work of our hands and minds. I shall early try to see your beautiful place again.

The Box-Barberry is in the opinion of the writer one of the best hardy plants introduced in many years, and will become a great popular favorite when its many good points become known. Extreme hardiness, clean graceful habit of growth combine to make it one of the most desirable and useful hardy plants in cultivation. I can well imagine a block of it clothed in its regal glowing fall coloring at this season. It will be desirable in many ways; as an individual plant it is more beautiful than the Boxwood, more graceful and less formal; in groups also it will be charming in its natural form; as a hedge plant it will have no superior, as it will require less care and attention to keep it in good form than the majority of plants used for that purpose. I think it will prove highly satisfactory and an advertisement in itself wherever planted.

Hundreds of millions of it will be planted in this country in the near future. I believe you are taking the best course for its introduction and dissemination. It will be a winner all right. By getting the buying public a little hungry, they will take to it all the better by having to wait a while. Allow me to congratulate you for placing such a good hardy plant on the market. I merely give my opinion of Box-Barberry as I have seen it and firmly believe in it.

ANTOINE WINTZER,
Vice President.

Demands for Evergreens—The D. Hill Nursery Company, Dundee, Ill., reports lively demand for evergreens, including young stock for lining out by nurserymen and florists. Many orders are being booked for Norway spruce, mossed and balled, to be used as miniature Christmas trees. Japanese dwarf evergreens potted in fancy Japanese pottery are in strong demand. Another branch of the business that the firm is developing largely is the use of small, hardy evergreens for filling porch or window boxes and urns for winter use. The outdoor fall and winter decorating of business houses, hotels, restaurants, city and suburban dwellings with hardy ornamental plants is making steady progress.

Maryland's Forest Nursery—The Maryland Board of Forestry has established in Prince George county, Md., a nursery for the propagation of the better, standard forest trees. "We do not bother with varieties of supposed or problematical value, but are growing only those kinds of forest and roadside trees which we know by experience are best fitted to reclaim waste areas," says State Forester Besley. "There is sufficient variety at the State Forest Nursery, from white pine, loblolly pine, Scotch pine and Norway spruce, to red oak, black locust, black walnut, honey locust, white ash and American elm, to meet successfully any sort of planting condition in the state. There are now about 75,000 little trees in a large variety of suitable kinds and sizes available at the actual cost of growing them, and we are advising all who can do so in this part of Maryland to set out as many of the trees as possible."

Diamond State Orchards, Smyrna, Del., have been incorporated; \$75,000.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN



THE NATIONAL JOURNAL OF
COMMERCIAL HORTICULTURE

Featuring the Nursery Trade and Planting News of American and foreign activities as they effect American conditions. Fostering individual and associated effort for the advancement of the Nursery and Planting Industry.

Absolutely independent.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOV. 15, 1917

NEEDED MORE THAN EVER

Co-operation, standardization of prices, national publicity—three vital elements in every trade activity—are needed more than ever now. It is to be regretted that world conditions of the present should have overtaken the nursery trade still unfortified by these bulwarks. It is to be regretted that the opportunity of the 1917 convention of the American Association was not more effectively used for supplying the deficiency.

But yesterday is dead; the present only is with us; and upon what is done today the future largely depends. Let every member of the A. A. N. resolve here and now to put into practice by decisive action at the Chicago convention next June the business-like program presented at the 1917 convention and thus give opportunity to make real progress a year from now.

We firmly believe that underlying the seeming difficulties and the apparent inertness, there is the will to do what is wise in the interest of all concerned. Faith that this will result and a hope that a clear understanding of the necessities will pervade a sufficient number of nursery concerns to accomplish results is indicated in the communication from the Farmers Nursery Company in this issue, the management of which says:

"In this section there is no surplus in a single item, and if but the usual or seasonable sales are made this winter this section will be buyers in a wholesale way. We cannot understand the necessity, prudence or ethics of the wholesale prices we find in the hands of the retail buyers in many sections. If shipments of nursery stock are not discriminated against, the immediate future seems full of promise."

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

We believe it would be directly to the advantage of business men generally—nurserymen included—to take a position of hearty co-operation with the railroad companies and to favor actively a reasonable advance in rates for transportation. Ample railroad facilities are needed for the prosecution of business generally. Nursery interests are directly effected by the condition of such facilities. Nurserymen can well afford to pay the comparatively slight advance in rates asked by the railroad companies in view of the need for better service. Prices for nursery stock should be such as will cover this and other increased costs.

MR. HOOVER TO THE ORCHARDISTS

Herbert Hoover, the government's food administrator, urges orchardists to produce all the fruit they can. Kansas apples are helping to win the war in more than one way, according to E. E. Yaggy, of the famous Yaggy plantation, the biggest apple raisers of the state. Their food value is recognized and where the fruit is grown scientifically as the Yaggys handle their crop, every apple has real worth, and even those unfit for food can be used in making explosives for the government. Buyers have been offering from 60 to 75 cents per bushel for windfalls and waste apples, to be used in making vinegar, from which acetic acid, used in explosives can be made.

Last fall Mr. Yaggy wrote to Mr. Hoover, and asked if he should continue to grow apples commercially in time of war, or let his trees take care of themselves and allow the men required to handle the big crop do other work needed more in the conduct of the war. Mr. Hoover, who formerly was an orchardist in Oregon, replied immediately that apples had food value, the trees are needed for future years and that Mr. Yaggy should grow every bit of fruit possible, though he urged the conservation of farm labor as much as possible.

The Yaggy orchards produced 200 car loads of apples this season.

STANDARDIZED VARIETIES

We noted a year ago the suggestions by William T. Kirkman, Jr., president of the Kirkman Nurseries, Fresno, Cal., to secure a general adoption of the caliper grading method in selling trees. Mr. Kirkman last month reported that to quite an extent nurserymen in California were adopting this method. At the recent meeting of the California Association of Nurserymen Mr. Kirkman, whose progressiveness is of country-wide interest, urged close attention on the part of nurserymen to the subject of standardization of varieties. This is directly in line with the recently compiled Official Code of Standardized Plant Names which has been endorsed by the American Association of Nurserymen, members of which assisted in its compilation. We direct attention again to this subject for the purpose of emphasizing the importance of the practical use of the code in the preparation of catalogues and nurserymen's lists generally.

That every farm should have a home orchard is the opinion of Dr. J. C. Whitten of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. He says that no part of the farm will produce more for the land it occupies than will a home orchard properly selected and taken care of.

"We enjoy your publication which is up to the minute in every detail."—H. F. Hillenmeyer & Sons, Lexington, Ky.

THE PRESIDENT STARK TESTIMONIAL

In the last issue of the American Nurseryman, a proposition, originated by former President John Watson, was made to the trade to provide a testimonial to President Major Lloyd C. Stark who is now in the National Army.

Subscriptions have been received from the following:

John Watson.....Newark, N. Y.
Ralph T. Olcott.....Rochester, N. Y.
J. H. Dayton.....Painesville, O.
J. M. Pitkin.....Newark, N. Y.
E. B. Drake.....Winchester, Tenn.

...Undoubtedly others will wish to contribute to the testimonial to the President of the A. A. N. who has given up much to serve his country. As stated in the last issue, a suitably inscribed sword has been suggested. Other suggestions will be welcomed. The presentation will be promptly turned over. Subscriptions may be made in any amount—one dollar or more.

Action should be taken at once as Major Stark may not be in the country much longer.

Will someone in the nursery trade kindly speak up and cite his experience to prove that co-operation is the watchword—not competition. Many of us know by general observation of successes in other lines of trade that this is true; but for the encouragement of others definite cases in point right in the nursery trade seem to be necessary to convince the great majority.

Guess it will be conceded that George W. Perkins of New York City is a successful business man. Well, this is what Mr. Perkins says: "Co-operation must supersede competition. We are just beginning to understand what co-operation means. We have been suffering from the effects of the Sherman law for twenty-five years. It is because Germany understood the value of commercial co-operative effort long before we did and put it into effect that she has been able to withstand the armies of the Allies for so long a time.

"It was formerly said that competition is the life of trade. It is no longer—it is co-operation."

Chairman Charles Sizemore of the transportation committee, A. A. N., says: Nurserymen who have to pay heavy demurrage should adopt the Average Agreement Plan. They can save much money if they can unload promptly at times. The plan in brief is as follows:

"A credit of one day will be allowed for each car released with the first twenty-four hours of free time. A debit of one dollar will be charged for each twenty-four hours or fraction thereof that a car is detained beyond the free time. In no case shall more than one day's credit be allowed on any one car, and in no case shall more than five (5) days' credit be applied in cancellation of debits accruing on any one car."

The Marionville, Missouri, apple district is boasting of the biggest crop in years and it is estimated that there are 75,000 barrels within a radius of three miles of that place. Buyers are paying from \$3 to \$3.50, according to grade, for Ben Davis and other late varieties now being picked. Several sales on a large scale have been made during the past two weeks. B. R. Coleman has contracted his entire crop, estimated at about 500 barrels, composed largely of Ben Davis and Gano, to a western buyer for immediate delivery.

NATIONAL PUBLICITY FUND FOR THE NURSERY TRADE

Subscriber	Address	Per Year For Five Years	Total
ADOLF MULLER	Norristown, Pa.	\$ 50.00	\$250.00
PRINCETON NURSERIES	Princeton, N. J.	100.00	500.00

So here, then, is the start! Why not push it along? In the last two issues of the *American Nurseryman* practical argument was briefly made in behalf of this movement. Those who are not fully informed as to the need for such a fund may refer to their files and read or re-read that argument; it is but a summary of the earnest presentment of a trade necessity made by leading members of the Nursery Trade from time to time in recent months.

But action—not words—is the thing. The proposition is simply to educate the public, by nation-wide publicity, to make use of Nursery Stock in ways without number for embellishment of grounds and production of food. The field is wide open. The opportunity for development is practically unlimited. The public is receptive to a degree.

On page 126 of our October 15th issue Adolf Muller speaks out in no uncertain manner—and suits the action to the word.

And now comes the management of the Princeton Nurseries, accompanying its subscription with the following wise conclusion:

"We ask to be put down for \$100.00 per year for a period of five years; and just as soon as our new business gains some momentum and we can get the receipts within hailing distance of the overhead, we shall expect to increase our contribution materially. While, as wholesalers, we do not reach the consumer to whom this publicity will be directed, still, we realize that whatever benefits our potential customers, the retail nurserymen, must sooner or later benefit us as producers; and that each of us can profit individually only when the whole trade prospers. Personally, we don't expect one dollar in direct returns from our contribution, but we do believe that a publicity fund of \$50,000 a year, intelligently spent, for general educational publicity can do the nursery trade in this country more good than anything ever proposed."

Read it again: "Can do the Nursery Trade in this country more good than anything ever proposed."

Is not the Nursery Trade in America in need of something good?

A comparatively small amount appropriated by each nursery concern will do the work. Charge it to advertising and rest

assured it will be bound to produce results. It has done so repeatedly in other trades.

Action now will put the nurserymen alongside of the florists who will otherwise outstrip us.

A substantial response now will make it easy to finish the job in Chicago next June with a hurrah.

Meantime Secretary Young of the Society of American Florists, regularly reports lists of subscriptions for a term of years for the Florists' National Fund and a member of the Lord & Burnham Company pays the page rate in a florists' trade journal to say this:

Yesterday I lunched with a New Yorker who stands at the head of one of the biggest advertising propositions in the country. A business in which the contract of one customer alone calls for over two million dollars worth of advertising for 1918.

Think of it—two million dollars! I told him about the splendid S. A. F. Advertising plan, and what it aims to do, and would do. He at once saw its tremendous possibilities.

In the course of the conversation, mentioned the courageous work the Chicago Florists' Club had done in their Mothers' Day advertising of last spring.

Promptly, he declared that it was their trail blazing work that made the S. A. F. action possible this year. "Give them their credit—they had the nerve." It sped the S. A. F. up. "It hastened the action years."

"Surely," he said: "If one Club, in one city of this vast country of ours (through the work of a Committee of three) can collect a national fund of \$3,500, and buy a page in a big national weekly, to exploit Mothers' Day in a big, broad-minded, unselfish way, what cannot a National Society do with the trades' leaders at the helm and with thousands of dollars at their command?"

If there are any skeptics among you, as to the success of the proposed S. A. F. Publicity and Advertising, listen to this:

In a report of fifty co-operative advertising campaigns of a nature similar to the S. A. F., these facts are on record.

40 of them have been running for five years.

5 of them three years and 5 for two years. Each year each one has increased its expenditures.

None of them started on less than \$25,000.

All of them are now spending over \$100,000.

Several of them spend one quarter of a million.

The potential subscription power of the Nursery Trade was shown in the last two issues of the *American Nurseryman*.

With an apple crop this season amounting to 500,000 barrels, Calhoun county, Illinois, is again appealing to the Chicago & Alton and other roads which touch the border to extend their lines so as to provide freight and passenger facilities. Calhoun county still bears the distinction of being the only one in Illinois without a railroad.

Full of Promise

The Farmers Nursery Co., Troy, O.—Trade conditions have not come up to our expectations. However, with a shortage in labor, unfavorable weather conditions during October and the transportation troubles that met us at every angle, we had all the business we could handle, with our organization, up to this date.

Had we secured a greater volume of business, we are at a loss to know how we could have handled it; however, we fear that our merchandise account will be short a number of thousands of dollars when the season closes, which in connection with the increased cost of supplies and labor in handling same, will not make a very favorable or attractive showing on the balance sheets, closing the operations of the season.

In this section there is no surplus in a single item, and if but the usual or reasonable sales are made this winter, this section will be buyers in a wholesale way.

We cannot understand the necessity, prudence or ethics of the wholesale prices we find in the hands of the retail buyers in many sections.

If shipments of nursery stock are not discriminated against, the immediate future seems full of promise.

Herny B. Chase, President Chase Nursery Co., Chase, Ala.—Business booming, fruit trees of all kinds are cleaning up nicely in this section and ornamental stuff going well.

So far no serious trouble for lack of cars, but we are having lots of trouble on incoming shipments, particularly from the eastern states. Western shipments are coming in all right. Outgoing freight to the South and Southwest is moving satisfactorily. Labor scarce, but we expect an improvement in this particular as soon as the cotton picking season is over. Ground in fine shape for digging and weather conditions good. We are feeling optimistic over the outlook for the winter and spring business.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.—The best reply we can make as to the inquiry about business is that we have been much too busy to write. There has been just a little slackening and some indication of a tendency to buy only for immediate needs; but, so far as our own business is concerned, we are well ahead of what we were the same date last season. Our principal worry is how we are going to be able to get men enough to handle the business.

Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.—Trade so far this fall has been considerably below normal, with us. We have no means of knowing, of course, what it has been in other sections. However, with the shortage of help and the bad weather we have had most of the month of October, we have had all that we could attend to. We can see no prospects for a large trade next spring. Think the economy talk, high price of farm products, etc. and general uncertainty of all business conditions will have a tendency to keep down things to a low level, and think with possibly the exception of a few items, there will be plenty of stock in the country to meet the demand.

A despatch from Caldwell, Idaho, October 12th said: "One hundred and twenty-five people are now at work in the Stephens Orchards, picking and packing. Indications now point to filling 50,000 boxes of apples instead of the early estimate of 50,000. These orchards expect to ship 15 carloads daily."

Those who are familiar with the Peony, Phlox and Iris manuals of C. S. Harrison, York, Neb., and other books on the love of flowers and the beauties of nature which he has written will be pleased to learn that he has just sent forth another book, entitled "The Gospel of Beauty and Intelligence in Trees."

A PUBLICITY EXAMPLE

While the subject of publicity for the nursery trade is uppermost in mind it is of interest to note among the various agencies at work in behalf of the nurserymen's interests such effective work as is indicated in the following statement from the Indiana Horticultural Society:

"One of the greatest economic leaks in Indiana agriculture was discovered seven years ago when officers of the Indiana Horticultural society found an average of \$2,000,000 every year went out of Indiana to purchase apples grown beyond our state borders. At least as much more left Indiana to buy stock in Western orchard development schemes and to buy orchard lands in the Pacific northwest.

"At this time, Indiana had tens of thousands of acres of neglected bearing orchards. The fruit from many of these never reached market. Leaders in Indiana Horticulture asked the serious question—Why? Investigation unearthed three starting facts:

"1—That the Indiana farmer did not know how to produce high grade fruit.

"2—That the Indiana farmer and fruit grower, when he grew good apples, did not know how to grade and pack these to compete with western boxed fruit.

"3—That the Indiana public did not realize that well grown Hoosier apples is better in flavor and in keeping quality than the more brilliantly colored, water-swollen fruit of the irrigated west. Nor did the Indiana public realize that this state presents natural advantages for fruit growing, equal to that of any other favored state in the Union or any other district in the world; and unquestionably superior to the west which was stealing our fruit trade.

Purdue Started Reformation

"At once the horticultural and the extension departments of Purdue university started a radical reformation. Orchard demonstrations were held in neglected orchards. Farmers were shown how to spray, prune and cultivate their apple trees. Several orchards throughout the state were well managed under the direction of Purdue univer-

sity and served as effective object lessons to their communities. This resulted in an astounding increase in the production of good apples.

"Still something was lacking. When the apples were harvested, often the grower was at a loss how to pack and market them. Supplementary work was necessary. Here is where the Indiana Horticultural society came in the front and, with financial aid from the state, established the first Indiana apple show in 1911. Since then the society has held five other successful shows which have out-classed anything held in the entire country except the national apple show at Spokane, Wash. These gave a prestige to the Indiana apple which was new. The state as a whole woke up to rediscover its own pomological possibilities.

"The seventh annual exposition will be held this year, Nov. 21-27, at Washington, Ind., in a fruit district which abounds with profitable apple and peach orchards under fair to excellent management. Within two weeks after the first announcement of the show at Washington nearly a car load of show fruit was stored for the great apple festival. Considering the live local interest in the show, it is certainly safe to forecast another successful exposition."

Illinois Growers Plant Trees—Early this month the Springfield, Ill., Journal said: More interest than usual in tree planting is manifested among Illinois land owners. George Ruble of Alexander is enlarging his apple orchard; E. J. Watts and H. H. Hart of Modeste are putting out cherry orchards. W. H. Green and Fred Ostermeier, west of Springfield are planting family orchards. John Melonio of Virden has planted over 200 fruit trees on the farm which he bought a short time ago. G. F. Dodd of Loami is planting a number of trees. J. D. Nottingham of Pleasant Plains is also improving his place with trees. John Shea and Chris Mehlhausen of Jerseyville are planting large commercial orchards. Progressive farmers all over the state realize the importance of growing fruit for home use at least.

See you saw it in AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Georgia State Horticultural Society—The forty-first annual meeting at Macon, Ga., Nov. 7th considered these subjects: Satsuma Orange and Smyrna Fig in Georgia, G. E. Murrell, Horticulturist Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.; Report from the National Nut Growers, Meeting, J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.; Further Studies with Rotundifolia Crosses, H. J. Stuckey, Horticulturist, Experiment, Ga.; The Business End of Peaches, A. J. Evans, Fort Valley, Ga.; The Acre Cost of Establishing a Commercial Peach Orchard, John Baird, Fort Valley, Ga.; Dusting of Peaches and Apples, W. W. Chase, Department of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga.; Landscape Extension Work, C. N. Keyser, College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga.

The blueberry crop along the shore of Lake Superior is reported to be the largest in years while raspberries and thimble berries are abundant throughout Keweenaw county, Mich. The latter variety particularly are ripening between Central and Delaware and campers have been shipping hundreds of cans to Calumet daily.

We were privileged to examine sprays of the new Box-Barberry in the brilliant crimson of its October dress. Its dwarf character and bright coloring give it a striking appearance. President Coe of the Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Conn., which is introducing the plant, said late last month: "The blocks containing the original stock of Box-Barberry at our Woodmont Nurseries now present an effect similar to a blanket of brilliant crimson and gold. At our office grounds at Edgewood, we have a formal evergreen garden, bordered with Box-Barberry. The strong effect of this Box-Barberry border with its intense autumnal colorings, contrasting with the green of the evergreens, is brilliant beyond description, adding a garden feature heretofore unknown with formal garden autumn effects, practicable by using Box-Barberry as a border."

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Every Oak Brand Shrub we sell has a fibrous mass of strong, vigorous rootlets which insures its hardiness and shapely top growth.

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Some of our choicest ones on list below:

PRICES TO YOU

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

	100	1000
1 foot to 1 1/2 feet.....	\$ 4	\$ 60.
1 1/2 " " 2 "	19.	80
2 " " 3 "	12.	100
3 " " 4 "	15.	125.
4 " " 5 "	17.50	

VIBURNUM PLICATUM

Grown from cuttings right here in America. Absolutely healthy. Don't take chances on foreign delivery this year.

	100	1000
18 in. to 24 in.....	\$12.	
2 feet to 3 feet.....	15.	\$125.
3 " " 4 "	18.	150
4 " " 5 "	25.	200

BERBERIS THUNDERBERRY—Grown from cuttings

	100	1000
8 inch to 12 inch.....	\$ 4.	
12 " " 18 "	5.	\$ 40.
18 " " 24 "	8.	70.
24 " " 30 "	12.	100.

SPIREA—Van Houttei

	100	1000
2 feet to 3 feet.....	\$ 9.	\$ 80.
3 " " 4 "	12.	100.
4 " " 5 "	16.	125.

All prices F.O.B. West Grove. Boxing at cost. Special prices will be quoted on carload lots.

Send us your order and let us surprise you with our promptness in filling it.

Send for wholesale price-list of entire line of Oak Brand Shrubs.

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Events in Nursery and Orchard Rows

NEW CANADIAN HORTICULTURE

Marked interest was shown in the exhibit of seedling apples from Canada at the recent biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society. Prof W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist and an officer of the Society said:

"The main reason why most of the varieties of apples planted in Canada originated in other countries lies in the fact that the planting of apple trees on a large scale is a comparatively recent movement in Canada and the opportunity for seedlings of merit to come to light has been in consequence small.

"I expect that during the next 50 years a much larger proportion of Canadian apples will be sold by nurserymen. At the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., and at the horticultural experimental station, Vineland, Ont., work in cross-breeding apples has been in progress for some years, and some good varieties will be produced by these institutions. Most of the work has been done at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa. Of the varieties originated in the Horticultural division, 115 were named because they gave promise of usefulness.

"In 1890, when the work was begun, an orchard of 3000 trees was planted from seed imported from Riga, Russia. They began to fruit in 1897 when 50 trees bore. Nearly all were summer apples and a few were kept to propagate, including the Claire, Neville, Oscar, Percival, Roslin and Rupert. In 1898 I believe that in an orchard at the farm all sorts of combinations would be taking place if the work was done properly. The seedlings were planted until about 2000 trees fill the farm at present.

"As there are very few winter apples hardy enough for the colder parts of Canada, where the apple is grown successfully, and as there is room for better summer and autumn varieties all over Canada, these new varieties should prove of great value, and they are being propagated with a view to a more extended test of them."

Movies of Fruit Insects—Moving pictures have been made by C. C. Laval of Fresno, California, showing a fig wasp emerging from a Capri fig and entering a Smyrna. He has also put on a film the molting of a grape leaf hopper and the hatching of a lace-wing fly larva. The pictures were taken with a microscope attachment and will show the minute insects several feet long on the screen.

WANTED

Man of experience and judgment, thoroughly competent to handle the office work of a wholesale nursery business, including buying and selling. Good opportunity. State age, references and salary. Address A. M., American Nurseryman, 39 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

Youngest Liberty Bond Owner

Additional to the discharge of their individual duties as citizens, the employees of Farmers Nursery Company, Troy, Ohio, observed Liberty Loan Day by purchasing a Liberty Bond for presentation to William Edward Dinsmore, four days old, son of T. J. Dinsmore, president of the company. Through this action it is thought he enjoys the distinction of being the youngest among many millions who own bonds of the first or second of our Liberty issues.

Everybody is proud of William and the distinction he has brought to his native city and state, and suggests the beautiful



T. J. DINSMORE
President Farmers N. Co., Troy, Ohio

thought that patriotism can well be taught in the cradle, so that the resulting citizenship will be strong enough to withstand the kind of trials we are passing through at this time. And it means something to stand out alone as the youngest contributor to the fund for sustaining our boys while they carry our flag to the gates of Potsdam for a quick victory and lasting peace. Hats off to William, and congratulations to his papa who finds just pride in the youthful patriot and nurseryman.

A. M. Graham, Richmond, Ind., harvested 15,000 bushels of apples from his orchards this fall.

Gives Fruit Farm for State Use—Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Graham, Grand Rapids, Mich., have joined in giving to the state board of agriculture fifty acres of land for the establishment of a "scientific and practical horticultural experiment and demonstration station in western Michigan, to be managed and operated by the Michigan Agricultural college. In soil elevation and general conditions it is admirably suited for fruitgrowing, and for experimental and demonstration purposes will be ideal. The property has a large farmhouse, a new barn and other buildings and a large part of the land is occupied by peach orchards and other fruit trees. One of the conditions of the gift is that not less than \$10,000 shall be expended the first year in equipping the station with suitable buildings and apparatus, and as the state board will not have the funds available possession will be given Dec. 1, 1918. Mr. Graham has been interested all his life in fruitgrowing and knows the need of just such a station as his gift makes possible. He is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural college, at present being chairman of the board. The gift is to the college for the benefit of the fruit-growers of the state.

Planting Trees in City Streets

Mr. Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks, announces that "more than four hundred trees have been planted by private citizens in city streets," and gives special credit to the Women's Municipal League for its valiant work in obtaining the interest of property owners for thus beautifying the city by block units. Four hundred trees cannot transform the external appearance of New York, but they form a splendid beginning of what ought hereafter to be a concerted effort by all property owners and lessees to line every street and avenue with trees.

Ninth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, one of the block units of which the Park Commissioner speaks, is an object lesson that ought to leave its impress upon the whole city. Transformed by means of fewer than a hundred trees from a bleak, lifeless thoroughfare into a thing not only of beauty, but of utility in the hot summer days, it already has repaid its initial cost by pride of ownership, increase in civic spirit and by unparalleled demand for homes and apartments. Tree planting, it thus appears, leads to healthier, happier, wealthier and better citizens.—New York Herald.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE

Herewith we may inform our esteemed patrons that from this date Mr. L. Van Heerde has left our firm.

We kindly request to send all communications direct to our head office only at Gouda, Holland.

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TREES

FELIX & DYKHUIS, Boskoop, Holland
HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT

CURRENT CULTURAL TOPICS

NURSERY NUT TREES IN DEMAND

That demand for nursery-grown nut trees will cause many nurserymen in time to make a special listing of such stock in their catalogues is indicated by the following taken from the catalogue just issued by the Harrisons' Nurseries, Berlin, Md.:

NUT TREES FOR SHADE AND PROFIT

These trees have two things to recommend them: They give excellent shade on the home grounds, and their yearly crop of nuts possesses a genuine cash value.

Plant a few pecan or walnut trees on your grounds or along the roadside; set them in the pasture lot, or make a shady lane from barn to fields. In a few years they will bear abundant crops of nuts, which the children will be glad to have during the long winter evenings.

Chestnut, American Sweet. A noble shade tree. Flowers Showy, opening in June. Nuts sweeter than other kinds.

	Each	10
Pecan, Seedlings from Selected.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
Nuts. 4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	7.50
5 to 6 feet.....	1.50	12.50
6 to 7 feet.....	2.00	17.50
7 to 8 feet.....	2.50	22.50
8 to 10 feet.....	3.00	27.50
10 to 12 feet.....	5.00	45.00
Pecan, Indiana. 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50
Pecan, Busseron. 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50
Pecan, Butterick. 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50
Walnut (English), Seedlings from selected nuts. 2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.50
Walnut (English), Mayette. 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50
Walnut (English), Franquette. 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50
Walnut (Black), Seedlings from selected nuts. 4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	6.00
6 to 7 feet.....	1.00	7.50
7 to 8 feet.....	1.25	10.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.50	12.50
10 to 12 feet.....	2.00	17.50
Walnut (Black), Thomas. 3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	10.00

The Fraser Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala., lists Almonds (soft shell), Chestnuts, Pecans, (grafted and seedlings), English and Japan Walnuts. The chestnuts include American Sweet, Japan and Spanish. The grafted pecans include Delmas, Frotscher, Money-maker, Pabst, Schley, Stuart, Teche and Van Deman. The pecans are offered at \$30 to \$50 per hundred.

New or Noteworthy Fruits—In this bulletin No. 427 U. P. Hedrick, Geneva, N. Y., continues his account of promising varieties of fruit. The peach J. H. Hale, a chance seedling, probably from Elberta, continues to justify its high reputation with American growers. The fruit is perfectly spherical and of fine color, a little harder in wood and bud than its putative parent, and ripening a few days sooner. A newcomer is Pearson, a mid-season, white-fleshed peach of a quality similar to Champion, though perhaps not so well flavored. It is, however, freer in the stone and ripens ten days earlier. A new red raspberry which gives promise is Empire. The berries are larger than those of Cuthbert, but of similar color. The texture is firm, and Mr. Hedrick thinks that it will prove a good "shipper"—a specially important thing in the raspberry. Empire is the result of a cross between Ruby and Coutant. A new strawberry, Good Luck, is among the best late berries in the station. Of firm flesh, it stands transportation well, and is very little susceptible to leaf-spot. The wedge-shaped fruits are large and handsome. It is, however, somewhat acid for a desert fruit.

EVERGREEN BLACKBERRIES NEXT

Nurserymen who wish to keep strictly up to date will read the following statement in a Eugene, Oregon, paper: The Eugene Fruit Growers Association will pay \$12,000 in round numbers for wild evergreen blackberries received this season. When it is considered that the only expenses were those of picking and delivering it makes it a pretty profitable crop. The Eugene cannery took in 326,000 pounds, the Creswell cannery 12,000 pounds and the Junction City cannery 30,000 pounds, making a total of 368,000 pounds, or 184 tons of evergreen blackberries taken by three canneries belonging to the Eugene Fruit Growers association. H. O. Holt, manager of the association, stated Thursday that the cannery put up the evergreen blackberries first six years ago, when they canned two tons. The growth of the industry has been steady up to the present year when it was 184 tons. Had it been a normal season at least 250 tons would have been canned.

Mr. Holt states also that the canned evergreen blackberries are growing in favor and are proving better sellers than are the other varieties, as the berry is firmer and stands up better when canned.

He also stated that there were a number of growers who were planning to set out tracts of the evergreen berries the coming year, as they are free from disease and very prolific and the fruiting season is long so that it is not necessary to have so large a crew.

He predicts that the evergreen berry will be largely cultivated within a few years.

Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Ia., has purchased the Ratekin seed business.

California Propagator Produces New Date

A new date, one of the most delicious confections which ever came to the table of the gourmet, has been developed from a Persian seed by the experiment station conducted by the University of California in the Imperial Valley. Examples of this date are now ripening and are being sent to Berkeley.

This date has not yet been named by I. B. Suryleh, date propagator of the station. It will probably be called "The Imperial." Offshoots of the palms bearing the fruit, almost priceless to the Department of Agriculture and to the university, are being jealously guarded. They will be removed and propagated at the station.

The new fruit is darker in color than the Deglet Noor, and much larger, while the flesh is of finer texture and of better flavor, says the Los Angeles Times. Mr. Suryleh, who has propagated dates in Persia, says he knows of no date similar to the one grown in the valley, and has tasted few better dates.

Date plantations throughout Imperial Valley are yielding up their treasures of golden brown fruit, which finds a ready market. Though the war has held up new plantings of imported offshoots because of the difficulty of securing foreign varieties many plantings of local offshoots have been made, and the industry in the valley is on a firm footing.

The County Assessor this year reported that there are 20,546 date trees of all kinds in the valley. As dates are not set closer than fifty to the acre, unless in the nursery, this would approximate 413 acres set to palms. Of these it is believed by County Horticultural Commissioner F. W. Walte that not more than 4500 trees are in bearing. The crop of full-grown, bearing dates often weighs 350 pounds, but there are a great many young palms which do not produce as great a poundage. It is probably

Nebraska Experimental Fruit Farm—Grove M. Porter, secretary of the Nebraska state horticultural society says of the selection of a state experimental fruit farm near Union:

The Nebraska State Horticultural society, fruit growers of Nebraska and the university authorities have for a long time felt the need of a demonstration fruit farm in Nebraska. The soil and climate conditions found in eastern Nebraska are almost ideal for the production of fruit and it is only a question of time until this portion of the state will forge to the front as a great apple and grape producing region. The last legislature realizing this and realizing the value of a state owned fruit farm where the possibilities for fruit growing in Nebraska could be demonstrated, made a generous appropriation so that the university authorities could establish such a farm.

The committee in charge after making an inspection of forty sites have selected one near Union, Nebraska.

In conjunction with Prof. Powell of the United States department of agriculture, the late J. H. Hale conducted experiments in precooling peaches, which led the Southern Pacific railroad to invest more than \$1,000,000 in precooling plants to preserve perishable fruit in transit.

The Grand Junction, Colo., News, on October 14th said: "Mesa, Delta, and Montrose county farmers are richer, by \$1,366,980 than they were a month ago, the result of the marketing of the peach crop, the first of this year's Colorado crops to be completely harvested and sold. The movement of the peach crop from the orchards to the consumer required the use of 1,773 refrigerator cars."

safe to say that the weight of the crop from these bearing trees averages 100 pounds to the tree. Thus the date harvest will this fall bring about \$90,000 to the Imperial owners of orchards, the wholesale price averaging 20 cents per pound.

Among the commercial orchards of the valley, A. L. Smythe of Brawley probably has the largest orchard. He has thirty acres imported offshoots, nearly all of which are in bearing. F. C. Reed of El Centro has ten acres of imported Persian Gulf dates, which are nearly all in bearing. R. C. Williams, who is associated with Mr. Reed, also has ten acres of Persian dates. He says that he expects to net more than \$1000 per acre from these trees in two years.

Frances Heiny of Brawley is probably doing more for the date industry of the valley than anyone outside the experiment station. He has propagated dates there for almost fifteen years, and in his two plantations, comprising about fifteen acres, has some fine dates. One, a seedling developed from the Majul date of the Tafilaleet province of Morocco, which is closed to importers, is exceptionally fine. It is almost twice as large as the well known Deglet Noor, and is seal brown in color. Heiny would not sell his Majul offshoots for \$100 apiece.

Other growers of dates on a commercial scale are Dr. G. A. Swann of Heber, James E. Brock of Heber, who have five acres each, and George Ballance of El Centro, who has eight acres.

The growers, now that the warm nights have passed, are cutting the bunches and ripening them artificially in ovens constructed for the purpose. Many hundred pounds have been sent to a Los Angeles grocery concern, which is, in turn, packing the fresh dates and sending them to many parts of the country. In Chicago some of the dates thus packed are said to bring \$1 per pound.

Queer Little Calhoun

Calhoun County, the queerest county in Illinois because of its virtual isolation from the mainland, and famous for its apples, is now in the thick of its annual apple harvest, says an exchange under an October date. This year the crop, a comparatively short one, will run above 500,000 barrels, of which St. Louis will get half.

The little river-bound county, peculiarly adapted to apple culture, contains only 258 square miles. Its population of 10,000 persons is engaged for the most part in some branch of the apple growing industry, and the county has the distinction of producing more apples than any county in the Middle West.

Calhoun county, strangely as it seems, to those who believe the Mississippi river runs north and south is northwest of St. Louis. It is bounded on the east, south and west by rivers. It touches the Mississippi river on the west and the Illinois on the east, the two streams converging at the south point of the county.

It is attached to Illinois at the north, but the denizens of the southern end of the county virtually live in isolation. The peculiar situation of the hermit county has deprived it of a railroad, but the rivers have afforded it a means of getting rid of its annual output of pippins.

This year there are seven steamboats engaged in the apple trade between St. Louis and Calhoun. It will take them nearly two months to move St. Louis' share of the crop. The remainder of the fruit is shipped to Chicago and other markets by rail.

Every year the apple harvest causes a revival of river traffic that makes one recall the days of Mark Twain. The St. Louis levee with its endless stacks of apple barrels and boats discharging cargo presents a series of bustling scenes. The movement of the crop usually begins in August, but the zenith of the harvest is never reached until October. The movement of late varieties sometimes runs through November and into December.

Northern Nut Trees

Why Plant Nut Trees?

Varieties.

Pecans.

Black Walnuts.

English Walnuts.

When to set Nut Trees.

How to set Nut Trees.

Distance apart to set Nut Trees.

Soil for Nut Trees.

Fertilizer for Nut Trees.

Nut Trees as Ornamentals.

Nut Trees for Profit.

Do you want to know the correct answer to all of the above? If so, write for our beautiful illustrated catalogue for 1917.

Maryland Nut Nurseries

Bowie, Maryland



STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Trade list now ready
We are shipping all
the time. The largest
stock in the Southwest. Let me
have your want list. Thirty-eighth
year in the business.

J. A. BAUER
Lock Box, No. 38 Judsonia, Ark.

How To Propagate Nut Trees

By FERD GRONER

I recommend for stock on which to graft nuts of the California black or California-American black hybrids, but not the nuts from these hybrids.

Plant in rows 4 feet, 6 inches apart and the nuts in the row 18 to 20 inches, these distances being necessary to produce large growth for two years. The soil needs be good, rich and deep for success in grafting depends on the size of the seedling tree.

Cultivation is very important to produce a large number of lateral roots.

It is wonderful to what extent these lateral roots can be developed or retarded by different methods of cultivation. The method that will hold the most moisture the nearest to the surface will develop the most lateral roots.

Persistent efforts have been made to graft yearlings, employing a number of different grafts and different methods of holding moisture around the grafts. While a few of them grew the percentage was too low to justify continuation of the work

because the stock was too small. Until this season we have always had the best success with the regrafted three-year-olds, but this year the two-year-olds were larger than usual and the percentage of grafts that promise success are large.

After the grafts have grown about a foot we stake each tree with a good strong 7 foot split cedar stake, tying to keep the graft growing straight.

When the leaves have fallen the trees should be dug. Cut the tap-root at about 20 to 24 inches and the laterals from 12 to 15 inches. If the trees are right the tap root will have a short taper. The very largest trees we ever grew had no tap root at all but a whole lot of roots running in all directions and that kind of tree we consider the best. Grafting walnut trees requires skill and practice difficult to learn without an instructor.

It is because grafted walnut trees are different to propagate that they are more costly than other fruit trees.

Fruit Crops Good.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is out with the statement that with the exception of peaches, the prospect is for an abundant production of all fruit in practically every section of the country. Because of cold, wet weather budding was delayed in the more northern latitudes and a forecast is hardly possible, but according to the committee on statistics and standards, if the fruits with-

stand climatic conditions for the next month or so the promise is for large fields.

"The condition of apples, the most important of all fruits, is generally good everywhere throughout the country," says Archer Wall Douglass, of St. Louis, chairman of the committee. "The usual and inevitable local exceptions to this statement are not of sufficient importance to affect its substantial accuracy."

Say you saw it in AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

An Opportunity for a Western Grower

There are growers of good nursery stock in the west, with ample facilities and good equipment, who can add a retail department to good advantage.

This advertiser has a modern, up-to-date, retail business, whose sales average from \$30,000 to \$35,000 per year. This business can be increased materially through the co-operation of some grower and some additional capital.

A better location and connection with some good grower is sought, either on a partnership basis, or will make contract for stock for a term of years.

Can satisfy the most exacting as to my business and executive ability in the retail nursery business, both agency and catalog lines.

Any grower looking for a larger market for his stock may find it to his advantage to investigate. All replies will be treated strictly confidential.

Address, "RETAILER," care American Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

500,000 Fancy Everbearing Progressive and Superb
75,000 Good sized St. Regis.
200,000 Red Raspberries all varieties.
Large stock of Eldorado and other kinds blackberries.
All the leading varieties of June bearing strawberries.
The best plants we ever grew. Will be pleased to hear from you.
BRIDGMAN NURSERY CO., Bridgman, Mich.

E. P. BERNARDIN

Parsons Wholesale Nurseries

Parsons, Kansas

ESTABLISHED 1870

Early Harvest & Kenoyer B. B. Fine room grown plants in quantity.

Peach and Jap Plums. For those wanting fine stock for retail trade.

Compass Cherry. Large supply of one year trees.

Shade Trees. Fine assortment, all sizes. Price right.

Fine Blooms. Ornamental Shrubs and Evergreens grown especially for Landscape work.

Advertising Forms Close in

American Nurseryman

On the 27th for 1st of month issue

On the 12th for 15th of month issue

D. H. HENRY, Seneca Nurseries
Geneva, N. Y.

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PEACH, QUINCE, APRICOTS, SMALL
FRUITS, ORNAMENTALS, ETC.

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A convenient, comprehensive and practical book. Valuable suggestions on Flowers, Trees, Shrubbery, Vines, Lawns and Birds. Cloth, 8vo.; \$1.60, postage, 10c. AMERICAN FRUITS
PUBG. CO., 39 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

Developments In Commercial Orcharding

The Fruit Market

A despatch from Spokane, Wash., Nov. 1st., says:

There is a strong tone to the apple market, and there is not likely to be a lower level this season, declared Joseph DiGiorgio, head of the Earl Fruit Company of the Northwest, as well as several other large fruit concerns. Mr. DiGiorgio has been in Spokane several days looking after his business interests and will return tonight to New York.

The lack of export market for apples this season will be taken care of by several other aspects of the market, Mr. DiGiorgio declared last night. Chief among these is the fact that the apple crop in the east is short; that there is a large amount of low-grade fruit, and also the fact that the buying power of the public this year is strong. Added to this is a short crop of soft fruits both in the United States and the West Indies. In Jamaica the banana crop has been destroyed for the third season. All these things will operate to keep the apple market up to the high point, Mr. DiGiorgio declared.

The car shortage is the most serious drawback now, but this is overcome to a large extent by more storage facility provided for the northwest crop and also because byproducts are being worked up more this year than ever.

He said that a large amount of apples were dried this year.

The Earl Fruit Company has 15 warehouses in the northwest, all but two of them having been built this season. Mr. DiGiorgio estimated his company had added facility for 900 cars of apples and 300 cars of prunes, pears and peaches. It already has shipped 800 cars of fruit, mostly apples, and has 1200 cars of apples in warehouses.

Of the general situation Mr. DiGiorgio said the whole country was short on soft fruit, with the exception of California, and the price was good.

The orange crop in California is so short that the effect is bound to be favorable on the apple market. They begin to come on the market in November and December, so the apple market will not feel competition from them.

Save the Fruit Spurs

S. P. Hollister of the Connecticut Experiment Station says: Does the average person realize the great importance of the fruit spur with its well-developed fruit bud? Every fruit spur which is broken or knocked off lessens the fruit possibilities of that tree by one or more fruits for this season, but not only for this season, but for years to come. When a fruit spur is broken from the main limb it is seldom that one forms there again. Why is it that there is no fruit produced on the main limbs and branches? Usually it is because they have all been either broken or cut off. Broken by workmen climbing into the tree or cut away by the pruner who wanted to do a "neat" job and leave the branches slick and clean. Fruit spurs only two or three inches long may be eight or 10 years old, but produce just as good apples as those only two years old. Another way the spurs are broken is in harvesting the apples, the picker is careless and breaks the spur which later falls to the ground. Also when branches are cut and are pulled carelessly through the tree large numbers of the spurs are broken. Keep the bearing surface of your apple trees at its maximum by saving the fruit spurs on the main limbs and branches as well as out on the small twigs.

The Apple A War Necessity

By Dr. Josiah Oldfield, London, England

In the early weeks of the war I gave an interview to one of the London dailies, and ventured to prophesy that the end of the contest would be influenced largely by dietary problems, and in those problems I did not consider that the question of protein and scale calorific values for muscular substance would be of so much importance as those of foods which supply nerve nutrition, i. e. fats and salines.

It is very difficult to deprive any besieged country—or even any besieged city—of all sources of muscular nourishment so long as any other cellulose remains to be transformed by chemical agencies into a more digestible form of carbohydrate. The difficulty for Germany as a beleaguered country was therefore not really either meat, or cereals, or potatoes, but fats and fruits and salads.

The joining up of Turkey threw my prophesy out of gear as to time, because it opened up the great stores of oil and figs and other fruits of Asia Minor.

This source is slowly failing, and today, in spite of a complete calorific dietary, the people of Germany are beginning to develop the disease of mal nerve nutrition.

There are beginning in Germany already grave manifestations of the basic origin of many diseases.

The latest is a wide spread oedema in the legs and feet and face, of which particulars are given in a late issue of 'The Lancet.' This will steadily get worse and worse as another winter comes on unless fresh fruit and salads and seed oils can be introduced largely into Germany.

Were I food controller in Germany and allowed the choice of free import of one article of food from November to April, I should select the apple.

So, in England, while for importation purposes legumes and peanuts are the most concentrated form of protoid; rice and wheat and maize, the most important of the cereals; olive oil sesame oil, peanut oil and almond oil, the finest forms of fat; apples, lemons, oranges (and onions) are immeasurably the most important of fruits, which are nerve foods, and without the presence of whose salts physiological functions fail.

It will be a grave risk to England's home stamina, if her supply of apples is cut off, because during winter conditions in this climate they are superior to either lemons or oranges, and cannot be replaced by any other fruit.

Australia Wants American Apples—A recent issue of the Fruit World, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, says: "Continued pressure and the 'wearing in' of hard facts has convinced the Prime Minister of the wisdom of prohibiting the import of American and Canadian apples into Australia, with the result that these welcome fruits will be allowed entry into the Commonwealth. Apparently the revival of the previous decision to prohibit American and Canadian fruit was not readily agreed to, for December is appointed as the earliest at which the fruit will be permitted entry.

"It would be a pity if a decision hurriedly come to with incomplete facts before him, were allowed to remain as a decision when fuller information has definitely revealed to the Prime Minister that his first decision was economically unsound. There should be no hesitation, and the permission to allow import should not be given grudgingly or by way of concession.

"The main facts have been clearly set forth in these pages from time to time, not alone in the editorial column, but in the reports of the various Interstate Conferences, wherein the leaders and far-seeing men in the industry have expressed themselves in no uncertain way on the subject, ever bearing in mind the trade which Australia hopes to build up in a reciprocal manner with the United States of America.

"No opportunity should be lost of cultivating the best trade relationship with our powerful American ally, for such will be mutually beneficial to both countries."

Heavy Loss On Peaches

Under date of October 7, the New York Sun said:

One thousand carloads of peaches, representing one-ninth of the entire crop of the State's celebrated peachbelt—a ninety mile strip from Wayne to Niagara county—are rotting in the orchards because the peach growers cannot get the cars to take their fruit to market.

This represents a money loss to the farmers of \$600,000 (they get \$600 a carload; consumers pay as high as 5 cents a peach) and the loss comes at a time when the national food administration is pleading with housewives to be good Americans and help win the war by canning all the fruit and vegetables they can get their hands on and by exercising other household economies.

"For the past three or four years, said Samuel Fraser, of Geneseo, N. Y. "there have been established in the New York peach belt plants for the grading and packing of peaches. Some of these are owned by co-operative associations made up of the growers themselves. A man takes his peaches to the plant, puts his peaches in a chute and they pass through power grading machines, coming out, according to size, as grades AA, A, B and Cs. All that remains for the man to do is to put covers on the baskets. This work is done at one-fourth of the former cost and is done speedily and well without any handling. Alongside the grading stations there are storage plants, and the graded fruit is stored in these buildings until the cars arrive on the sidings and the peaches can be loaded for shipment.

"Just nine weeks ago we told the New York Central that the growers in the 'peach belt' would have 9,000 carloads of peaches, and we managed to get 3,000 cars to start with. These cars are of a special refrigerator type. Ordinary meat refrigerator cars will not do.

"Up to a week ago 5,000 carloads had been shipped or were rolling. At that time all the storage plants were full of peaches because there weren't any cars. One thousand carloads of peaches still remained on the trees. The railroad was notified of the amount on hand, but no cars came to put them on. The peaches started to drop and are now rotting on the ground. A peach that falls from the tree becomes bruised and cannot be shipped. All peaches packed for the market must be picked.

"We did everything that we could to stir up the railroad. I took the matter up with Commissioner Wilson of the State Department of Agriculture. The Western New York Horticultural Society and the New York State Fruit Growers Association tried in vain to be patriotic and save the crop. But it was useless."

The citrus canker disease was introduced into the Gulf region of the United States, presumably in 1911, from the Orient. The western citrus fruit districts of California, New Mexico and Arizona are still free from this disease. Upwards of \$1,000,000 of Federal and State funds have been expended in fighting the disease in Florida and other States of the Gulf region. A vigorous attempt to exterminate the citrus canker, involving the destruction by burning of between five and ten million dollars worth of citrus trees, is being made, with prospects of successful outcome in several, if not all, of the infected trees. It now becomes advisable to quarantine against importations from Eastern and Southern Asia.

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